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Williams on Calvinism and Economy

Is the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS An Arminian? Is he a Socinian? He is no Calvinist, as these his words spoken in the House on Monday night show:

I will tell you how to be economical, if you wish. Stop your miserable. Oriental. Calvinistic foolish-

In the dark backward and abysm of time, did the Democrats yearn and yell for economy and a Government economically administered? Did they weep over Republican extravagance? The memories that so remember must be at fault. Economy went out and extravagance came in with the miserable, Orien-

tal, Calvinistic Philippines. Mr. WILLIAMS "received a fair education" at private schools, the Kentucky Military Institute, the University of the South, the University of Virginia and the University of Heidelberg. That education speaks in these calm and logical remarks

"You have left and descried the time honored Monroe Doctrine and elevated the new Roosevelt doctrine, that is henceforth to be the guide of the American people. You have said that American boy's, light haired, blue eyed fellows, at some time or other are to be shot while acting as policemen to collect debts for European speculators all over the American hemisphere. In the name of Goo, stop; at what particular one of debt collections you the President, much as Republicans are to desist: at what particular line of bloodshed are you to stop: because it is merely the shedding of blood in order to collect money."

We fear to show our inferior education by the question, but who has said that light haired, blue eyed American boys and fellows are to be shot? Equal priv- several lives and injury to many people, ileges for all! Black eyed American should direct public and official attenboys, red haired American fellows cannot be excluded.

a deity can be brought into so sanguinary a show as Mr. WILLIAMS makes of the American hemisphere, what is all this eloquent indignation about? Mr. WIL-LIAMS kicks against what he calls "the proving the structures in which lodge in her opinion, comes from the publicity new Roosevelt doctrine." How is the Monroe Doctrine, with no necessary corollaries, to be defended by the United

States? By means of a navy? Certainly not. Our blue eyed American boys must not are not a few where thousands of per- monwealth with the contagious accube shot while acting as policemen of the sons are crowded every evening during mulations of vicious degeneracy." Monroe Doctrine. Besides, navies are the winter which are ill equipped with expensive and extravagant. Mr. Wil- fire escapes, fire extinguishing apparatus eightieth year, is a Unitarian preacher. LIAMS is for economy.

for pork and pie. As thus: "for a public is such as to call for the most careful a more particular record of vice and building at Yazoo City, Miss., \$10,000."

Senator Dryden's Insurance Bill. On Monday Senator DRYDEN of New

Jersey introduced in the Senate a bill to enable Congress to regulate and control insurance-a power which the Federal and State courts have adjudged that Congress under the Federal Constitution has not.

The Senator is reported as saying that the President has recommended such control. He is also represented as having declared in regard to his bill:

Its purposes are in the right direction; and having met the general approval of many eminent constitutional lawyers as well as the administrative authorities. I shall take pleasure in presenting it. community at large."

ferred to?

The recent report of Commissioner

by the President. Commissioner GARFIELD affirmed that the courts had "established the legal | the authorities cannot prevent all acciproposition that insurance was not inter- dent of this nature, but at least the state commerce in any of its forms"; yet | regulation of theatres should not be the he intimated the expediency of propos- sole care of the public officials. ing to Congress some such bill as Senator Dayden has offered, and of pushing Irish Nationalists and the Balfour the Supreme Court to modify its view of the Constitution, and thus amend it from what it was as previously construed and interpreted. Commissioner GARFIELD advised the President, who sent the ad-

vice to Congress, in these words: * Insurance companies are included specifically under the work of obtaining useful information; but because of the decisions of our courts regarding insurance the question of the power of the Commissioner over insurance companies requires special consideration.

" Federal control over insurance and the exercise over insurance corporations of the compulsory powers of the Commissioner rest upon the same legal basis, raising at the outset the question whether insurance is in any of its forms interstate com-

" A long line of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, commencing with Paul vs. Virginia (8 Wall., 168), established the legal proto the court. This line of decisions has been further supported by the uniform holdings of State

" If this legal proposition is irrevocably settled. the powers of the Commissioner relative to insurance are purely of a statistical, voluntary, nonpublish such information as may be voluntarily furnished him, but he cannot compel the producamount of money and the diversity of interests

lations through affirmative action by Congress. The whole question is receiving most careful conderation upon both legal and economic grounds."

Mr. GARFIELD intimates, it will be seen, that the question was not adequately and properly presented to the Federal courts nor to the State courts. and that it can be presented in such a way that the court will disregard to obtain a reversal by the Supreme surance is chiefly a matter for the Redent and its Congress. The Democratic

organization is "not in it." ing diminution of State powers, or for DUDLEY, the Lord-Lieutenant. putting pressure on the Supreme Court in that behalf?

What will Jeffersonian Democracy, if

any remains, do and say? toiled and labored.

Are Jeffersonian Democrats, to be urged in 1870?

Unsafe Public Buildings.

The collapse of a church in Brooklyn on Monday evening, causing the loss of tion to the dangerous conditions under which many public gatherings, religious, In the name of common sense, if such | social or political, are held in all the boroughs of the city.

bly places are situated.

Among the many buildings devoted amusement other than theatres there and means for averting panics. The The Bible is the foundation of the moral What is economy? Spending money character of the gatherings in these halls system she teaches. Where else is there guardianship. Women and young chil- crime than is presented in the Scriptures? dren attend them in large numbers. The So frank is this Biblical exposure of event are of the flimsiest kind, highly the Bible by young and old, by women inflammable, and liable to be ignited at and children, has been reprobated in at and whose morals are of as high a standard cigarettes used by the smokers present. to most of these gatherings, and the constant vibration of the floors and side walls caused by the dancing which is usually a feature of the entertainments puts a strain on the structures not easy

to calculate. The negro church in Brooklyn in which the supports were unable to bear the believing as I do that any defects can easily be weight of an unusually large congreremedied and that a isw will finally be evolved gation was by no means the only buildthat will not only stand the test of the Supreme | ing used for religious meetings in the Court but will prove of everlasting benefit to the city wherein the margin of safety is too small. There are some churches of He does not say which officials among | faulty construction, and others weakened "the administrative authorities" have by age, in which the collapse of Monday sanctioned his proposition. Are the evening might easily be duplicated if a President and Attorney-General re- congregation of more than ordinary size

assembled To close up such churches and other GARFIELD dealt at much length with buildings is impracticable, if not impos-Federal control of insurance. That sible. They should, however, be subject report is to be assumed to have had the to careful examination. The number of President's commendation, inasmuch as, persons allowed to enter them at one time having been sent to him by Secretary should be carefully restricted, and rigid METCALF, it was transmitted to Congress | rules for the prevention of fires and panies should be strictly enforced.

The utmost vigilance on the part of

Government. PEEL, after he had enacted the Corn moral corruption more thoroughly than Laws, was ousted from office on an Irish it could be stirred in the days of Mrs. question, by a combination of Irishmen, BLACKWELL'S youth; but the light of Liberals and disaffected Tories. History | publicity poured in on every dark place came near repeating itself last Wednesday night, when discontented Unionsuit of vicious ways. Wickedness thrives available by the clothes, don't buy them. ists, cooperating with the Liberals and best in secret and spreads its contagion the Nationalists on Mr. JOHN E. RED- most dangerously when it is protected MOND's motion to adjourn, would have against exposure. defeated the Balfour Cabinet had there | Actually, contemporary society is morbeen a change of no more than 22 votes | ally much purer than was society in the from one side to the other.

in the House of Commons was an after- accessible evidence of the condition math of the vacillating and inconsistent of the past society of every country course pursued by the Balfour Govern- of civilization, including prominently ment in the matter of the scheme of our own, demonstrates that improveposition that insurance tods not interstate commerce devolution, constituting a first install- ment emphatically. The days when in any of its forms -fire, life, or marine as presented ment of Home Rule, which was framed highwaymen and burglars were eleby Lord DUNBAYEN and his friends and vated by the imagination into mysindorsed by Sir Antony MacDonnell, terious popular heroes have passed away Under Secretary to Earl Dudley, the since the newspaper began to present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. It was dis- such scoundrels as the coarse and cowclosed in the official correspondence, ardly ruffians they really are. compulsory nature. He may collect, compile and | which, on Mr. REDMOND'S demand, was read by Mr. WYNDHAM, Chief Secretary President Roosevelt in the North American Re to the Lord-Lieutenant, that in 1902 Sir by Mr. C. S. Dana. Mark Twain vents his sarcasm tion of such information, nor would be be justified in recommending any Federal legislation directed at Federal control of insurance. The rapid development of insurance business, its extent, the enormous amount of money and the diversity of interests amount of money and the diversity of interests policy of Comman Catholic university stock market, the merchant marine investigation, involved, and the present business methods, sug-grant for Roman Catholic university the tariff. Government rate making and the Panama gest that under calsing conditions insurance is education, and to arrange for giving Canal.

commerce and may be subjected to Federal regu- Irish Nationalists a certain share in the control and direction of the executive boards and administrative agencies centralized in Dublin Castle.

It was further admitted by Mr. WYND-HAM that he had specifically authorized Sir ANTONY to treat with Lord DUN-RAVEN, and that when the latter's scheme of devolution was submitted to him he had approved of it. It is well stare decisis. The attempt of Congress known that subsequently the Dunraven scheme was repudiated by the Balfour Court of its decisions since 1868 on in- Government, and that Sir ANTONY MAC-DONNELL was censured for doing what publican organization to regulate. That he had done openly, with the counteorganization has now, and will have in | nance not only of Chief Secretary WYNDthe next Congress, supreme executive. HAM but also of his official superior, the legislative and judicial power. It is Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The only responsible to the country for its Presi- defence that Mr. WYNDHAM could make for his tergiversation was that he had been told that a precedent for the scheme Yet the next House will have one of devolution existed in the Anglo-Democrat from New Jersey and eleven | Indian Government, and that in his own from New York, each representing his | "colossal ignorance of Indian affairs" he own district and nothing else, unless it had mistakenly assumed that the precebe what remains of a Democratic or- dent was pertinent. He added that ganization. Will either of them vote when Sir Antony was censured the for an unconstitutional enlargement of Government was not aware that his the powers of Congress and a correspond- course had been sanctioned by Earl

One can easily understand that many of the Ulster Unionists and of the more uncompromising opponents of Home Rule in the Government ranks would be It will be well if a consideration of the exasperated at the revelation of the question, and many other similar ones, | Cabinet's temporary willingness to make be had at the great representative din- what to them would seem dangerous if ner on the next anniversary of JEFFER- not fatal concessions to the Irish Nason's birthday, which the Democratic tionalists. It was obviously in a vin-Club will, on Mr. CROKER's suggestion, dictive spirit, such as was evinced by give at the Waldorf-Astoria. The one DISRAELI'S followers against Sir ROBERT Democrat from New Jersey and the PEEL, that on Mr. REDMOND'S motion eleven Democrats from New York will they refrained from voting at all, or else need advice on Jeffersonian Democracy | marched into the Opposition lobby on as a test of many measures now yearning the division which cut down the Minisat the birth, which threaten the life of terial majority to 42. What renders the political principles for which JEFFERSON | incident ominous is the light it throws on the incoherence of the Ministerial forces. The support of Mr. CHAMBERassembled at the dinner, to side with LAIN's adherents, who fervently desire a Commissioner Garfield in regard to dissolution, is obviously untrustworthy; interstate commerce and follow Mr. that of the Unionist Free Traders, led by COCKRAN in advocating control by Con- Lord Hugh Cecil, is equally precarious; I want to know when and where you are going to gress of elections of Congressmen and and now it appears that even the most resolute opponents of Home Rule, who mainstay of the Unionist Government, regard Mr. BALFOUR with suspicion and

are ripe for mutiny. The Salutary Effect of Publicity. A published letter from Mrs. ANTOIN-

ETTE BROWN BLACKWELL treats of prime cause of an "appalling increase of crimes" in this country which she Recently much has been done to make assumes. That increase, she further asthe theatres safer. Comparatively little sumes, is much greater than the growth has been attempted in the way of im- of the population. "Vicious suggestion," rooms, meeting halls and similar assem- given to all sorts of crimes and moral offences in newspapers. Accordingly, Mrs. BLACKWELL exhorts us to second her almost entirely to purposes of public efforts to reform newspapers, so that they shall no longer "drench the Com-

Mrs. BLACKWELL, who is now in her moral delinquencies that the reading of as I sincere Christendom, the book which has been circulated and still is circulated vastly more than any other ever written.

A "force of suggestion" which she overlooks is the suggestion of the dangerous consequences of vice and crime afforded by newspaper publicity. Fear of the laws of the State is a great deterrent from evildoing, but even more powerful is the fear of Mrs. Grundythe fear of public opinion. The knowledge that serious moral transgressions will provoke newspaper publicity is one of the most potent of restraining influ-

Mrs. BLACKWELL alleges that vice and the population, but if she should consult comparative statistics on the subject she would be unable to prove her point. Actually they are diminishing under the influence of the publicity which is now one of their greatest penalties. New York, for example, is a far cleaner town morally than it was a generation ago, or than it was two hundred years ago, when it was a village. New England life is morally purer than it was in the eighteenth century, at the time when its moral depravity awakened the astonishment of WHITEFIELD and stirred JONATHAN EDWARDS to his awful sermons on hell fire.

It is true that newspapers, with the aid of the telegraph reaching to every It may be recalled that Sir ROBERT part of the globe, now rake the heap of

times before the development of the What was witnessed last Wednesday modernnewspaper. Abundant and easily

view for March is compared to Tiberius Graechus

PRACTICAL STUDY OF GREEN- CONFUSING NAMES OF THE WAR. ORIENTAL ART WORTH SEEING. LAND.

Scientific circles in Denmark are just now much interested in a project for starting a biological station in Danish Greenland. not only to promote scientific interests, but also to acquire practical knowledge that will benefit the ten thousand natives who are earning their living there. The plan was suggested by Morten P. Porsild, a botanist, who visited Greenland in 1898 and 1902 and was much impressed with the large number of questions of practical and economic importance still unanswered Many of these problems have a direct bear ing upon the well being of the inhabitants; and that none of them has been thoroughly worked out he attributes to the lack of instruments and books available for investigators and, above all, to the brief period in the year when investigations are carried on and the failure to extend these studies over years and to coordinate all the results at some centre maintained for the purpose.

The plan he formulated was laid this winter before the Danish Parliament, which voted last week the sum required to establish the station at Godhavn, on the Island of Disco, and to support it with an annual subvention. The station will be built and equipped during the coming summer.

Mr. Porsild says that the native population, all of whom have a considerable admixture of European blood in their veins, have lost to some extent the skill by which their barbarous fathers were able to extort a fairly comfortable existence even from very unfavorable conditions, They need to know all that science can discover for them and teach them as to methods of turning to the best account their slender resources. The chase of sea animals in Esquimau kayaks is no longer so prosperous as it once was; yet visitors are impressed with the fact that there are sources of well being which are wholly untouched.

He would have the biological station maintain experiment gardens to study the influence of light and temperature upon plants and the artificial aid that may be given them in order to increase the usefulness of plants to the natives. Some useful plants now foreign to Greenland may be profitably introduced when conditions under which they may be brought to ma-The station would turity are supplied. also study the development of meadows stocked with nutritious Greenland grasses for the nourishment of cattle and horses. A few cattle have been kept there successfully, and the development of the industry hitherto have been looked upon as the | would add much to the comfort of the people. No reason is known why the raising of the valuable blue fox, an industry that is beginning to develop in Alaska, should not be successfully introduced in south Greenland. The station would study this question. The reindeer thrives in his wild state in Greenland; why should be not be domesticated and made a source of "the force of vicious suggestion" as a | wealth, as in Siberia and Alaska? Why cannot fisheries be developed along the

coast? These are only a few of the practical questions which according to Mr. Porsild should be exhaustively studied at this permanent station; and in addition there are many purely scientific questions to engage a part of its activity, and in this respect the station and independent investigators may be very helpful to one another in ways which Mr. Porsild enumerates. There is little doubt that the project will be heartily approved by all who are interested in the welfare of the Greenlanders and in the solution of problems to which the polar regions hold the key.

A Defence of Bachelors.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your paper of Sunday I read the barsh words for the bachelors of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California and am surprised that such a man should take that point of view. I fall to see his reason for calling them bandits, guerrillas and outcasts, and children, has been reproduced in at any moment by the matches, cigars or cigarettes used by the smokers present upon whom practically no restraint is placed. No limit is enforced as to the number of persons who may be admitted his taxes as well as any one else, and contributes his labor and cash to keep the great commercial wheel going. He is as a rule a little more generous with his money when it comes to donations toward charitable institutions, churches, &c., and has more time and money to devote to his friends when they are in peed or afflicted with illness. Many contend that bachelors are apt to be selfish, but that is far from the truth. My experience has been that, as a rule, they are a good deal more liberal givers, and willing to do far more for others than the family man, who has not much thought or consideration for any but himself and family. President Wheeler would have the bachelors taxed heavier than they are, yet they are paying fully their share of taxes, as no small amount of what they pay goes to schools and other instituons of benefit to the married man's children

Ratment of the \$15 Young Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think that crime are increasing much faster than the ease of mind that comes to a young man or a middle-aged woman on the three or fou when evening dress is required and the satisfac tion it brings one's hosts in receiving guests suitably attired are often better than a small addition to the bank account, and justify the \$15 a week young man in buying evening clothes. M. C. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: A young man earning \$15 a week probably looks for something better in the future, but sees no reason why his spiketalls should wait on his expected prosperity. preover, if he walts he may be too late, and be

I don't agree with G. H. Akron about wearing evening dress in a public restaurant; as well for him to say that he will not wear a gold watch, smoke cigars, carry a cane, or anything clse fashionable men carry or wear, for the reason that plenty of young fellows earning \$15 and still less do these things.

G. D. K.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By all means let the \$15 a week young man save up money and buy evening clothes or remain away from functions requiring them. It is not a crime to be poor, but It is one against good manners and your hostess to disregard the conventions of dress. It must also be distasteful to a man himself to

make noticeable the fact that he is unable to dress

NEW YORK, Feb. 28. STDNEY FARRELL.
A \$22.50.a. was:

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: It may please some of your readers to hear that in a ramble with my little son through the woods near Rich . L. L. last Sunday we raked aside some of the dead leaves in order to see what we could find beneath, and great was my boy's delight to dis-cover bright green, new fully formed leaves of the wild strawberry, wild violet, burdock, brakes. sour grass, spear grass and new moss. The chloro-pbyll had also turned the stems of the willows in some cases into a green, and upon cutting the buds of the dogwood we found the bright green leaves curied up inside ready to burst forth. There were no birds, however, except the English spar-J. E. HINDON HYDE,

NEW YORK, Peb. 28. The Automobile for Fashionable Weddings.

From London Truth. The motor car has supplanted the high bung roomy coupé at fashionable weddings in Paris. The Duc and Duchesse de Guiche left the Madeleine a few weeks ago in a motor. A motor whisked the other day from the Sorbonne Comte Gabriel de La Rochefoucauld and his bride. De Richelles by birth and Odile by baptism. It went at as lively a pace as if furnished by Mme. Bob Walter for an

Criterion. Shopper-Will this wash! Clerk-Like Wall Street stock.

Japanese and Russians Have Different Map Nomenclature.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A STOR deal of the difficulty which the ordinary reader experiences in following the reports of the operations in Manchuria is caused by the employment in them of different names for the same places, according to the sources from which they come. An example is to be found in this morning's despatches, in which Pensihu is called in the Russian account Bentsiaputse, the one being Manchu and the other Chinese. The endless Talings to be found scattered over the maps are no names proper, but the designation of a natural feature, a mountain pass, the apparently the Manchu form of the Turkoman " and the Turkish "Dagh," and the ing" being the word for pass. The "ling" blows a name proper generally where the pass takes its designation from an ad olning village, or the mountain on which t is has some feature distinguishing it from thers, which has caused it to be given some descriptive name. Another cause of confusion is the different spelling of names ac cording as they are taken from English, Russian, French or German maps.

The Japanese have a map nomenclature of their own, and have already begun to ename numbers of places in Corea; and in their reports from Manchuria they have adopted designations of their own, in the same way that the Russians speak of Poutiloff Hill, Beresneff Hill, &c. The great number of passes referred to in the accounts of the fighting arises from the peculiarly broken and tumbled topography of the region in which it is taking place. There are few regular mountain ranges of any considerable length, the country presenting the appearance rather of a concentration of South African kopjes irregularly distributed. To this fact may be attributed in a great measure the advantage which the Japanese have had over the Russians, most of whom have come from a comparatively flat country, while the Japanese have been habituated all their lives to hills and mountains. The best hill fighting yet done by the Russians has been by the troops from the Caucasus and the levies from east of Lake Baikal.

In the immediate vicinity of the Hun River and to the westward of it and the Liao the country is comparatively level until Tieling is reached, where a series of mountain ranges cover the triangle of country to the northeast as far as Kirin, with the upper Sungari as ts eastern side NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

The Candle as a Projectile. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I suppose I was the "some one" who said he had shot a tallow candle through a board about an inch thick. Your orrespondent of Nova Scotta seems to question by veracity because his ridiculous experiment ailed. I deduce from his letter that he is not much of an experimentalist and less of a scientist, although he may be able to balt, catch and cure herring.

Who asked him to stand off or down seven fathoms from the board? I don't believe he could hit his shack with a candle fired from his fowling piece at forty two feet, much less a board. The fact that ne found some grease on his bunk board counts for nothing. He will probably find his candle when the snow melts. Then did my scafaring lumberman critic take into consideration the ratio of the diameter of the candle to that of the bore of his fowling Otherwise windage may have had some thing to do with his failure.

Furthermore, who but a gomerel would try such an experiment with a board stuck in the snow? Let him select a hemlock or spruce board, half an inch to an inch thick, on any old fence he can find. choose a candle that fits the gun, charge the gun well, stand off a distance of one or two feet from the fence, aim straight at the board, and the candle will go through all right, as it did for me. If he fears the splatter or the splinters let him fix the gun securely in the proper position, and pull the trigger by means of a string or catgut seven fathoms long. These are simple details that any one of ordinary gumption would have thought out for himself as essential to give the candle "a square deal," but they are explained for the benefit of those who like my "blue nose" critic do not appear

would suggest that he does not confuse my reference to the bore of his gun with the bore that he has probably seen and heard on the pleturesque Petiteodiac or Tantramar. W. M.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your facetious correspondent from Nova Scotla appears to doubt ace) when a lad of fifteen and living in Cleveland, Ohio, I and a companion of my own age made this experiment. We selected as target a weather-beaten fence of pine boards, and loading our fourteen gauge shotgun with about three drams of, black powder, dropped in a candle which fitted the bore closely, and blazed away.

The distance from the fence was about ten feet and the candle was the kind known as "stearine. We were both quite sceptical as to our success, but our surprise we found the candle had made a fairly lean hole through the board, which was from even-eighths to one inch thick, and buried itself a sand bank behind, from which we afterward ig it out, somewhat demoralized but "still in the

of the board and traces of candle about the hole. NEW YORE, Feb. 28. C. E. S.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Antoniustradivarius, the most celebrated maker of violin he world has ever seen, did his best work afte e was 60 years old. The famous instrument mown as the "Dolphin" he made at the age of 70. Now that people are living longer and sensity is longer delayed than formerly, the physician should be the last man to adopt the views expressed by Dr. Osler. In advancing years, when the surgeon's eye is growing less keen and his hand is heginning to lose its cunning, the physician is often of decided use in consultations with his younger and more strenuous brother.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos of chloroform and 60, is it not a pity that, when the general impression is that a joke has to be adted to the brain of the Briton through a surgical operation, Dr. Osler going from America to Eng-land should try to demonstrate that the American brain is only pervious by the way of the trephine? FRANK A. HARRIS, M. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The appoint of Dr. Osler to a medical professorship at Oxford has given people an impression that his standing among American physicians is foremost. In fact, he has never attained a place of supreme thence in the profession, though he has held and holds a high rank, but below that which the pro-fession gives to others.

Dr. Osler is a man of charming personal qualities. and he has a literary facility rare among physicians. He has also done some good work in investigation and elucidation, but he has never been accounted here an important original contributor to medical science. His speech at Johns Hopkins and his re-marks in Canada, quoted by you to-day, do not surprise the members of the profession who are best acquainted with his character and achieve ments. He is "brilliant" rather than sagaclous. NEW YORK, Ecb. 28.

An Experience With Mrs. Pepper TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE Mrs. Pepper's church to hear one of the lectures in the afternoon. I had never seen her or any of the members of the church before to my knowledge,

I spoke to her after the lecture without introducing myself by name. Suddenly she mentioned the full name of my father, saying that the spirit of an old man was present and wished to communi-cate with a person of that name. She asked if that was my name. I told her it was my father's name and that he was living. "Then your grandfather wishes to communicate with him." she said, adding, "there's another spirit here of an elderly gentle-man," and mentioned my uncle's name in full (dead). Other statements followed.

Other statements followed. I have no relatives in this country and have not seen one for eighteen years. I have never mentioned the name of my uncle to any one here, and only one person was acquainted with my father's full name. I was not expecting a communication, nor did I ask for it. There was no envelope used, scaled or unsealed. I smelt no alcohol, and I don't see where any sleight-of hand could have been

NEW YORK, Peb. 28.

nor they me.

Mrs. Knicker-Does she tell him the virtues of her first husband? Mrs. Bocker-Yes; but the cook tells her the virsues of her last mistress.

Chinese and Japanese Objects of A. D.

Vorce's Stock to Be Sold at Auction. Art objects of the Orient, in great number and variety, with sundry European and American pictures in oil and water color, are to be seen for a few days at the American Art Galleries. They are to be sold there to-morrow afternoon and evening and on the afternoons of the succeeding five week days. The collection is the property of A. D. Vorce, whose art shop in Fifth avenue, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, was widely known for many years, until the building was recently torn down, as one of the art stores in New York where a sound taste backed up good business judgment. Precarious health has impelled Mr. Vorce to give up business. Discriminating buyers will not regret seeing his stock offered in the auction room.

It has become a commonplace to voice praise of Oriental collections which come into the New York auction market, for ready buyers with liberal purses have attracted here fine examples of many branches of art. But it is not exaggeration to say that the present exhibition offers many opportunities for discerning purchasers to secure things beautiful and rare in the hazard of the auction. With an eye single for the beautiful in form and color, the excellent in design and workmanship or in texture, a spectator might survey the galleries and wonder if this were a dealer's stock. It were only necessary to blink comparatively few among the porcelains, lacquers and enamels, and forget the pictures. pictures, however much they may have interested Mr. Vorce, lay small claim to

interested Mr. Vorce, lay small claim to serious consideration, and of the objets d'art it is largely the great number—they fill all the galleries—that serves as a reminder that this is a dealer's collection.

The catalogue lists many pieces of the important periods of Chinese ceramic art under the Emperors K'ang-hsi, Yung-Cheng and Ch'ien-lung, besides specimens of several earlier periods, and 'it includes are unusually large number of interesting an unusually large number of interesting examples of the potter's art under the nineteenth century Celestial Emperors. Besides the porcelains, a distinguishing fea-ture of the collection is its specimens of old Chinese cloisonné enamel. There are also carved jades, gems, snuff bottles, sword guards, lacquer boxes, carved and inlaid panels and pieces of furniture, kakemonos, color prints, textiles and bronzes. There are something like 1,700 catalogue lots, all told.

A large Ch'ien-lung pilgrim bottle, or full moon vase, decorated with Buddhistic emblems, presents a brilliant blue ob-tained by the application of the color in small dots, as imitative, it is said, of the so-called "powder blue." Another large bilgrim bottle, of Yung-Cheng, has the Yan and Yin and the Pa Kua symbols in relief beneath a celadon crackle. A square vase of Ch'ien-lung, from the Brinckley collection, has a most decorative peacock. ocilection, has a most decorative peacock green glaze, with archaic underglaze decorations in low relief. Among the decorations in low relief. Among the single color specimens are a liver colored bottle of Ch'ien-lung and a Lang-yao bottle of K'ang-hsi. There is a great jar of Ch'ien-lung manufacture, after a pattern of Cheng-hua and bearing the Cheng-hua seal mark, with a chocolate colored glaze and floral and symbolic decorations in relief in sepia and blue.

A big square vase of Tao-Kwang has a plentifully varied decoration in colors and high relief. The collection has a considerable number of jars and vases whose decora-

high relief. The collection has a considerable number of jars and vases whose decorations are done in the so called "missionary colors," exemplifying early Celestial efforts under foreign influences. Among these is a hexagonal jar of K'ang-hsi, the ornamentation of which pictures Chinese domestic scenes, with birds and flowers and strangers. A K'ang-hsi ginger jar is done in landscapes in three colors. There is a Ch'ien-lung vase of the double gourd type, with decorations of five clawed dragons, swans and cloud forms in relief, the whole in three colors. A square vase of the whole in three colors. A square vase of Ch'ien-lung, with a dog Fu cover, is adorned with pictures in the "missionary colors" and has handles of coral dragons flecked

with gold.

There are several "garnitures," one of vases of the tea-dust glaze and another consisting of incense burners, candlesticks and beakers in cloisonne, of Chia-Ching workmanship. One pair of incense burners four feet tall represents a part of the loot of the Summer Palace in 1860, these specimens having fallen to the lot of a French officer, so Chester Holcombe says to the state of the local part of the

in the catalogue, and having been bought in Paris by Mr. Vorce.

A Yung-Cheng porcelain vase twenty inches tall, which is likely to attract attention, is decorated in blue with scenes of sages paying homage to Confucius. There are bowls of semi-eggshell porcelain with coral glaze, and bamboo clusters incised in white, of Yung-Cheng, and eggshell lanterns adorned with floral designs of the same period. And there is a pair of bottles of K'ung-chei fashioned in representation of

of K'ang-hsi, fashioned in representation of bamboo sticks and leaves, bound together and decorated in sepia and blue. There is a very interesting antique Chinese cabinet, carved and inlaid, and some wooden panels curiously inlaid with metals and stones in symbolic messages of good will.

DEATHS HERE AND IN LONDON. New York's Rate 25 Per Cent. Heavier Chiefly Among Children

The report of the London Board of Health just received by the New York Board of Health, shows that the death rate in New York last year was 4.17 per 1.000 more than in London. The number of deaths in both cities was nearly the same. New York had 77,985 deaths and London 77,094 deaths. But the population of New Earle Stevens. The bride wore a white sain York is only 3,666,766 as against 4,680,000 for princess gown covered with point lace. The London, thus making its death rate 16.06 per thousand to New York's 20.23.

The great mortality in New York is largely by heat and crowded tenements. Of those of her little cousins, Jonathan who died in New York last year 25,623 were and Ludlow Lanman, the six and four-year under 5 years of age and of those 16,000 were

under 5 years of age and of those 18,000 were under one year. Improper food is largely the cause of the death of these latter.

New York also has more deaths from accidents than London. Last year there were 5,195 deaths from accidents in New York. Of these about 1,000 were due to the Slocum disaster. In 1903 there were 4,068, which is about the normal rate.

The New York Board of Health is not satisfied that the local death rate has been determined accurately. It has asked for money to make a complete census to enable it to determine the death rate and prevait to determine the death rate and prevalence of different diseases

MRS. THURBER KEEPS \$200,000 Transferred to Her by Her Husband Before He Became Insolvent.

Supreme Court Justice Dowling decided yesterday that the transfers made by the late H. K. Thurber, conveying \$200,000 worth of securities to his wife, Mrs. Nancy Thurber, were valid and that she is entitled to retain the securities. W. Russell Osborn, as administrator of Thurber's estate, brought suit to have the transfers set aside on the ground that they were in fraud of Thurber's creditors, having been made shortly before he became insolvent. The Bank of the Republic brought a similar suit. Justice Dowling finds that Thurber fers and that she was an honest creditor.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE CLUB. 200 Members Promised if One Is Formed

-Home Now Being Sought. Preliminary steps have been taken to

form a club, the membership of which will form a club, the membership of which will be composed of graduates of Catholic col-leges now resident in this city. At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of St. Francis Xavier's College on Monday evening it was announced that the com-mittee having the plan in charge had al-ready secured approvals and promises of membership from about two hundred alumni of Jesuit colleges. Negotiations are now under way for a house. now under way for a house,

SPURIOUS CITIZENS.

Federal Grand Jury Suggests Preventice Legislation.

When the United States Grand Jury arose yesterday the foreman handed to Judge Holt a formal presentment concerning naturalization frauds. The present-

ment says: "The appalling extent of these frauda is in some measure evidenced not only by the great number of indictments heretofore presented, but by the records of this honorable, court which disclose that 708 aliens have been convicted of the fraudulent use of naturalization papers and 1.742 of such fraudulently obtained certificates have the courts within the past year, besides the cases turned over for prosecution in other districts. That this large number of such cases is only a small percentage of the whole is apparent from our investigation.

"We therefore deem it our duty not only we therefore deem it our duty not only to commend the active and effective work of the Government's Special Attorney in charge of these cases before us, but request that through the proper channels of this honorable court his Excellency, the President of the United States (who in forceful learners has already referred to this case.) language has already referred to this sub-ject in his message to Congress) be further and more fully acquainted with these facts and the apparent looseness and inefficiency of the statutes governing this important subject of naturalized citizens, in order that the President may again (if in his independent the President may again (if in his judgme it is deemed advisable) urge such legis tive action as will for all time rid not or this district of the national metropoli but the country in general of the evil which in a measure is, in our judgment, sapping at the very foundation of the republic."

FUNERAL OF EX-MAYOR COOPER.

Mayor McClellan Among the Palibearers

-Many Prominent Citizens There. At the funeral of ex-Mayor Edward Cooper vesterday morning in Grace Church. the rector, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Bishop Potter and the Rev. Carl Reiland conducted the services. The pallbearers were: Mayor McClellan, Nicholas Murray Butler, J. Pierpont Morgan. Charles Stewart Smith, William D. Sloane, John G. Carlisle, R. Fu.ton Cutting. Charles Marshall, Lewis Cass Ledyard Charles Marshall, Lewis Cass Ledyard, James A. Burden, George G. Haven, Richard T. Wilson, W. Butler Duncan, Col. Frank-lin Bartlett, J. Hampden Robb, John E. Parsons, Edward A. Post, Justice Charles F. MacLean and Edward M. Shepard, Resides members of the Convention

Besides members of the Cooper and Hewitt families many men prominent in business and politics were present. The governing committee of the Union Club, of which Mr. Cooper was president, attended in a body. There were delegations from the Chamber of Commerce, Cooper Union and representatives from many boards of di-rectors of which Mr. Cooper was a member. The body will be buried in the Peter Cooper plot in Greenwood Cemetery, where the body of Abram S. Hewitt also rests.

NO SALARIES AT CUSTOM HOUSE. Because Urgent Deficiency Bill Tarries in

the Senate. Although yesterday was the regular day for this ambulatory performance, the "ghost failed to walk," as the 3,000 watchers at the Custom House, Appraisers' Stores and other customs departments put it sadly. Uncle Sam failed to send along to Collector Stranahan the usual monthly \$150,000 check to pay off employees, all because the Urgent Deficiency bill has failed

o get through the Senate promptly.

If the Senate fails to pass the bill the mployees of all grades, from the \$12,000 ollector down to laborers on the docks. will have to live on savings or loans or hope until July next, and they may not get the withheld pay until December next. The really serious situation to customs employees results from the old fashioned method of setting aside \$5,000,000 each year

method of setting aside \$5,000,000 each year to pay customs employees and then voting \$2,000,000 or more in addition to meet a constant deficit, the fixed amount of \$5.000,000 having been enacted years ago, before the growth of the customs service.

Once before, in Cleveland's administration, the customs ghost failed to walk, and that time J. P. Morgan & Co. advanced mercey to meet the contingency.

money to meet the contingency. GROUT'S BROOKLYN UNIVERSITY.

He Calls on Leading Citizens to Meet to Discuss His Dream

Comptroller Grout has invited 247 leading citizens of Brooklyn to a conference at the hall of the Long Island Historical Society. Clinton and Pierrepont streets, at 5 P. M. to-morrow to discuss plans to forward his project for the establishment of a uni-versity for Brooklyn.

The list of those invited is headed by Alex-

ander E. Orr. and includes Judges, lawyers merchants, editors, bankers, representa-tives of the various educational institutions and civic and political organizations.

Vanderbilts Entertain the Dames. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a tes resterday afternoon at her residence on Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street for the Society of Colonial Dames. She was seisted in receiving by her daughter

The pews in Grace Church were crowded with bridal guests yesterday for the wedding of Miss Marion Ludlow Whitaker and Joseph veil of lace, caught with a wreath of orange blossoms, fell to the lace flounces on the train. She carried a white prayer book. On every other pew in the middle among children and is caused principally were clusters of lilies of the valley. Two and Ludlow Lanman, the six and four-yearold sons of Mr, and Mrs. Jonathan Lanman,
wearing white linen suits, with wide Irish
lace collars were pages. There were no
bridesmaids. Arthur Stevens was best man,
and William Sloane, John Chinton Gray, Jr.
Schuyler Schieffelin, Harry Pelham Robbins,
Scott McLanahan, Emory S. Lyon, Arthur
Woods and Frederick Juilliard were ushers.
It was a choral wedding. The Rev. Dr
William R. Huntington, the rector, performed
the ceremony, and the bride was given away
by her father, James Whitaker, and Bishop
Potter pronounced the benediction. The
coupie will go to South America on their
bridal trip. bridal trip,

Coit-Quackenbos.

Miss Alice P. Quackenbos was married yesterday to Ralph Bolles Coit in the Church of the Incarnation by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor. The bride was given away by her father, Dr. John D. Quackenbos. She wore a white satin princess gown, with a tulle veil, caught with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley Caroline D. Quackenbos and Kathryn Quackenbos, sisters of the bride, were her male of honor and flower girl, and Ida C Messenger Lillie H. Harper, Gertrude S. Hencken, Jeas L. Faulkner and Florence M. Sill were brides

maids.

The bridegroom is a son of the late Gen
Bolles Coit of Norwich, Conn. His brothe
Archie W. Coit was best man and G. Payno
Quackenbos, Edward H. Prentice, John F
Roehl, James Harper and Albert Reynold

were ushers.

The maid of honor wore a pink chifforcostume with lace and a black hat with feathers. She carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were similarly attired, but wellow chiffon yellow chiffon.
Dr. and Mrs. Quackenbos gave a recention afterward at their home, 381 West Twenty eighth street.

Oddie-Williams.

Mrs. Edith Hawley Williams and Van Schaick Oddle were married yest afternoon at the home of the bride's bride's in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. T. mlaw and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, 3s West Fiftieth street, it br. Ernest M. Stires, rector of S. Church. The bride wore a whit frilled with lace over chiffon and white lace hat with feathers. S attended. The best man was Oddie, and Grenville B. Winthrops and Louis E. Marle, were ushers. followed the ceremony.